

36 Feb. 5.

BLOWING TOO HARD TO FISH.

GILL NETTING AND SHORE FLEET CAME BACK THIS MORNING.

No off-shore arrivals have been reported up to noon today and it was consequently another quiet morning along the water front.

Schs. Little Fannie, Elva L. Spurling and Mary B. Greer of the shore fleet sailed to Boston yesterday, where they sold their fares this morning.

On account of the heavy gale and sea, only the big crafts of the gill netting fleet were out yesterday and consequently only a small amount of fresh fish was landed yesterday. This morning the fleet got underway again, but were forced to put back, as the gale was still blowing quite heavy outside.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Rough Rider, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Nomad, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. F. W. Willard, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, shore.
Sch. Genesta, shore.
Sch. Margaret Dillon, shore.
Sch. Jorgina, shore.
Sch. Yankee, shore.
Sch. Manomet, shore.
Sch. Leo, shore.
Sch. Mary DeCosta, shore.

Saturday's Gill Netting Arrivals.

Str. Nomad, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Venture, gill netting, 8000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Ibsen, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Eagle, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Mindora, gill netting, 900 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Mary E. Silveria, haddocking.
Sch. Mary P. Goulart, haddocking.
Sch. Rita A. Viator, haddocking.
Sch. Little Fannie, Boston.
Sch. Elva L. Spurling, Boston.
Sch. Mary B. Greer, haddocking.
Sch. John Hays Hammond, halibut-ing.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.75 per cwt. for large, \$4.25 for medium and \$3 for snappers.
Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.75, medium \$5, snappers \$3.
Salt "drift" codfish, large \$5.25, medium \$4.75.
Salt bank dory handline cod, \$5.25 per cwt. for large and \$4.75 for mediums.
Eastern halibut, codfish, large, \$5.50, medium, \$4.75.
Haddock, \$1.75.
Pollock, \$1.75.
Cusk, large, \$2.50, medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.50.
Hake, \$1.87 1-2.
Eastern shack cod, \$4.75 for large and \$4.25 for mediums.
All codfish with napes picked bring 25c over the above prices.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.15 per cwt.
Large cod, \$2.60 per cwt., medium, \$2.10 per cwt.
Cusk, large, \$1.80, medium, \$1.20.
Snapper cusk, 60c.
Hake, \$1.45.
Dressed pollock, 90c; round 80c.
Bank halibut, 12½c per lb. for white and gray right through.

Bait Prices.

Frozen bluebacks, \$2.50 per cwt.
Frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.
Fresh herring, \$2.50 per bbl.
Frozen squid, \$3.75 per cwt.

Feb. 5.

BID FOR CHOICE OF LOCATIONS.

T WHARF DEALERS WILL MOVE TO NEW PIER OCTOBER, 1913.

Work on the new South Boston fish pier is rapidly progressing and it is believed that the construction will be completed within six months. By October of next year, the fish business will have been moved from T wharf, although the lease of the T wharf property does not expire until April, 1914.

The fish dealers are already perfecting plans for the transfer. The choice of positions on the pier have been sold at auction at the office of the Boston Fish Market Corporation, 17½ T wharf, and premiums ranging from 25 cents to \$36 were paid. At the auction 44 firms were represented.

The most favored locations for the stores appeared to be at the head of the pier, as they brought the highest prices. According to the arrangement the choice of location will be auctioned every 10 years, and the bonus for choice will, of course, be in addition to the rentals.

The officers of the Boston Fish Market Corporation elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—William O'Brien,
First vice president—George M. Ingalls.
Second vice president—M. D. Freeman.
Treasurer—M. P. Shaw.
Directors—L. B. Goodspeed, F. J. O'Hara, Jr., Albert E. Watts and E. A. Rich.

Feb. 5.

Just Remember This.

The speed of a ship is always given in knots and not miles. A knot equals 6,080 feet, while a statute mile equals 5,280 feet, hence a vessel making five knots an hour may, roughly speaking be said to be making six miles or a vessel making 20 knots would be steaming 24 miles an hour and so on.

Back to Go Gill Netting.

After a two months absence, the steamer Geisha, one of the local gill netting fleet arrived from Portland yesterday, where she has been undergoing alterations under the supervision of William E. Smith. Capt. Flar McKown brought the craft here.

Fine Fare at Portland.

Sch. Monitor, Capt. George Marr, of this port is at Portland today with a fine fare of halibut. Capt. Marr hauls for 30,000 pounds, which sold there at 12 1-4 cents a pound for white and 10 1-4 cents a pound for gray.

Feb. 6.

DEALERS ARE JUST HUNGRY.

BUT FEW TRIPS OF FISH IN TO SUPPLY THE BIG DEMAND.

Fish receipts at Boston this morning were small, the only off shore arrival there being the steam trawler Ripple, with 30,000 pounds of fresh fish, in addition to three of the shore fleet.

The market is short of fresh fish, although several of the off shore fellows are due any time. Prices this morning consequently took a jump, haddock bringing \$4.60 to \$5.40 a hundred weight, large cod, \$5 to \$7, markets, \$4.75, hake, \$6 and pollock, \$4.25.

Boston Arrivals

The fares and prices in detail are:
Sch. Flavilla, 1500 haddock, 700 cod, 200 hake.
Sch. Gossip, frozen herring from Gloucester.
Str. Ripple, 23,000 haddock, 7000 cod.
Sch. Mary E. Silveira, 8000 haddock, 260 cod, 600 hake.
Haddock, \$4.60 to \$5.40 per cwt.; large cod, \$5 to \$7; market cod, \$4.75; hake, \$6; pollock, \$4.25.

Feb. 6.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH FISHERS.

Responsible For Anti-Beam Trawling Move Says One Writer.

"The position with regard to the steam trawlers is that the industry of fish-catching by means of steam vessels, now general in the North Sea, has latterly been introduced on this side of the water by the French from St. Pierre, Miquelon and St. Malo, Brittany," says the New York Post.

"These steam trawlers have essential-sailing crafts hitherto employed from the American, Canadian and Newfoundland ports, and so incensed have the Americans become on more than one occasion that they have actually 'snipped' at the Frenchmen with shot-guns and rifles when these have approached too near and threatened the destruction of their fishing gear with the huge implements they employ.

"Hitherto, the cod, halibut and haddock fisheries on the Newfoundland Banks have been prosecuted, says the Post, almost entirely by sailing crafts commonly known as bankers, and using appliances known as trawls. These trawls consist of long lines stretching away for half a mile, with buoys at either end, and containing from 2500 to 3000 hooks, depending from the main line or trawl by smaller lines, and each baited with a piece of herring or squid. The method of fishing is for the banker to cruise about until she finds a likely spot for the trawls, upon which she anchors. Her crew, every two in a small flat-bottomed boat called a dory, leave her side and set the trawls in an area around her, she being the hub, so to speak, of a huge wheel, of which the trawls are the spokes. The baited hooks are usually set at sunset, and in the morning the men overrun the trawls, that is, examine them, remove the fish that may be found thereon, and rebait the hooks; then, taking the catch to the vessel in the dories, the fish are gutted, cleaned and salted away into the hold, and so on until the vessel is filled.

"Steam trawling is a different process. Fast iron steamers are employed and the trawl they use is a huge, heavy net attached to a beam 50 to 60 feet long, which in turn is supported by iron runners, or 'shoes,' at either end, elevating the beam a foot or two above the bottom of the bank, along which the net is dropped, thereby gathering into the capacious maw of the trawl-net everything in the shape of fish it touches, and many other strange and curious objects as well.

"The presence of these steam trawlers, most of which are French, on the Grand Banks last year is responsible for an extraordinary situation. There are no fewer than 24 of these steamers, where there was not one five years ago, and their success not alone imperils the venture for the Canadian, American, Newfoundland and French fishing vessels, but also their movements are disastrous to the smaller vessels. Hence, there is an outcry all along the Atlantic seaboard; vigorous denunciation in St. Pierre, demands for compensation from the French government; denunciations and threats from the Americans, Canadians and Newfoundlanders, and such an agitation and uncertainty as threatens to compel international action in a very short time.

"The introduction of these steam trawlers into the North Atlantic fisheries threatens to bring about as complete an industrial revolution as did their introduction into the British fisheries in the North Sea. Twenty years ago thousands of sailing vessels were so employed, but now the fishery is carried on by hardly 1-10 of that number of steam trawlers. Formerly every enterprising fisherman owned his own vessel; the steam trawlers are the property of large corporations and the skippers and crews merely earn employees' wages. This is what makes this prospective change so unpalatable to the fisherman on this side of the Atlantic.

"A peculiar feature of the steam trawling on the Grand Bank is the fact that it is prosecuted almost entirely by Frenchmen. A further extension of the fleet is proposed for this year. It is not difficult to imagine the effect of this flotilla cruising over the fishing grounds. Trawling by steam has

already been attempted by the Americans, the Canadians and the Newfoundlanders, but without signal success, and this makes the good fortune of the French all the more remarkable, because they are not unusually characterized by enterprise in their fishery. The English-speaking communities engaged in the Bank fishery are now asking themselves how it arises that the French have been able to succeed where they have failed, and the result will probably be that the whole subject will be taken up again, and the experiment retried, of attempting to fish by this means from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and Massachusetts.

"On the other hand, there is a strong sentiment growing in all these colonies against the introduction of the

steam trawler, for the reasons already stated. The Newfoundland fishermen are almost a unit in their opposition to the plan, and a bill has been passed by the Colonial Legislature providing for the prohibition of their operation on Labrador. The situation from an international point of view also threatens to become a serious one. The trawlers are entirely French, and if any of the other nationalities kill any of them France will be obliged to intervene to protect her people. This will, therefore, necessitate the making of an international arrangement with regard to fishing on the Grand Banks, such as now governs fishing in the North Sea, where it became necessary some 30 years ago for the countries whose coasts touch upon that area to make a joint arrangement dealing with this important subject and providing the conditions under which the fisheries would be prosecuted."

Feb. 6.

Provincetown Fishers in Hard Luck.

Telegrams from Provincetown Sunday said that a large number of small dory fishermen took advantage of the decent weather of Saturday to make the grounds. They were mighty glad to get back to shore Sunday, most of them with a few pounds of fish and some of them without any fish at all. The whole dory fleet of that port has landed but a couple of hundred pounds of fish the last few days. Newport reported the arrival of several of the smaller schooners with fair-sized trips. Part of the fish landed at Newport came by rail to the Boston market Monday.

Split the Jib.

Coming up Boston harbor Sunday night the good sch. Stranger met a gust of wind bound the other way. The gust bumped into the jib of the schooner, which was frozen stiff with ice, and split the jib through the middle. Another squall, chasing the first, came along just in time to part the jib from its cord. A third gust was cheated of a chance to do damage because the men of the Stranger hauled down the jib before the squall caught up with the craft.

Next to the Polly.

The sch. Hiram, now tied up at Dockets Island, Me., is the second oldest schooner in the United States. It was built at Biddeford in 1819, 12 years after the famous old "Polly." It was at first a topsail schooner, but was changed to a fore-and-aft in the 60's and has remained so since. It has seen many repairs, but the original bottom and keel are still there and in a good state of preservation.

Oystermen Thought Drowned.

Six Maryland oystermen are believed to be drowned in the Chop Tank river when their boats were carried into the open waters in the ice jam that began to move early Sunday morning with the gale that swept over Tilghmans Island. The ice boat Annapolis up to a late hour had found no trace of the boats or the men.

Big Price For Crate of Lobsters.

Albert Swim of Clark's Harbor, recently received \$112 for one crate of lobsters from the firm of Cheesborough Bros. of the Fulton Fish Market, New York. There were 100 lobsters in count and they exceeded the average in weight. The price is believed to be a record breaker.

Live Lobsters Washed Ashore.

About Meteghan, N. S., and other parts of the French shore of Digby county, live lobsters were washed ashore during last week's stormy weather. One Meteghan man picked up 104 at high water mark and others secured lesser quantities.

Feb. 6.

THE SARDINES FROM MAINE.

SOME THINGS ABOUT THEM AND HOW THEY COMPARE WITH OTHER KINDS.

A prolonged study of the Maine sardine packing industry by the Maine Agricultural Experiment station seems to indicate that in most cases imperfect sealing is responsible for swelled cans and that deterioration of the product when "red feed" is present is due to the presence of a gas which develops naturally from certain conditions.

"There are 55 different establishments along the Maine coast engaged in the packing of sardines," says H. H. Hanson, associate chemist of the station, "and it was at the request of the packers themselves that the investigation was undertaken as they hoped that scientific study of the subject would lead to improvement in the Maine packed sardines."

Mr. Hanson further states that considerable progress has been made this year and that the study will be continued next year, indications pointing to important results from the work.

Mr. Hanson was delegated to give a paper upon this topic before Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met in Washington, D. C.

An abstract of Mr. Hanson's paper, which was a Report of Progress in a Study of the Maine Sardine Industry, follows:

The paper gives an account of the industry from the taking of the fish to the finished product in the can, mentions problems of economic interest to the packers, and others of scientific importance. There are three important respects in which the Maine sardines differ from the foreign sardines, of which the French pack is recognized as the most desirable.

First, the fish packed in France under the name of sardine is the *Clupea pilchardus*, while the fish packed in Maine under that name is the *Clupea harengus*, two distinct species of the herring family. Second, French sardines are packed in olive oil, while the Maine sardines are put up in cottonseed oil. Third, in handling the French pack, the single fish is at all times considered of paramount importance, while in handling the Maine pack, the hoghead is the unit and quantity is always sought. The French sardine retails for from 35 to 60 cents per can, while the Maine sardine retails for the most part for five cents. The markets for these two grades seem to be well established.

Indications seem to point to the conclusion that swelled cans are caused for the most part by imperfect sealing, although in some cases it would seem as though the sterilizing process was not sufficient.

An important food of the sardines, known to the trade as "red feed," seems to cause rapid deterioration of the fish. This has been identified as a microscopic crustacean of the family Centropagidae called *Temora longicornis*. It has been suggested that auto-digestion induced by an enzyme or unorganized ferment peculiar to this crustacean may be responsible for the rapid deterioration but it seems more likely from a present knowledge of the subject that a methylamine is the cause. Investigation is still going on.

Methylamine is a combination of two words, methyl and amine, and is defined as a colorless, inflammable, alkaline gas, having an ammoniacal, fishy odor. It is said to be produced artificially and also to occur naturally in herring brine and other fishy products, and is regarded as ammonia, in which a third of its hydrogen is replaced by methyl, an essential residue of methane, which is a marsh gas or the fire damp of mines.

Feb. 6.

Silver Coins in a Fish.

A housekeeper of Queenstown constabulary barracks, while cleaning a codfish about 30 pounds in weight discovered inside the fish a purse containing a number of silver coins of the reign of Queen Victoria, says the London Standard. The purse was of leather, steel bound and in good preservation. It also contained some inscribed paper, which was reduced almost to pulp.

Feb. 6.

SCH. YAKIMA HOME TODAY

ONE GEORGES HANDLINER ALSO IN WITH SALT COD FARE.

Three arrivals are here this morning, two from off shore and the other from a Newfoundland port coast with a large cargo of salt cod.

Sch. Yakima, one of the halibut fleet, is here from Quero with 14,000 pounds of halibut, 8000 pounds fresh fish and 5000 pounds of salt cod. Persistent rumors evidently started to create excitement have been rife that the Yakima had been lost, but no serious consideration has been given to the report, now shown to be without foundation and her owners were satisfied that she would come along at the right time.

Sch. Carrie C., one of the Georges fleet has 14,000 pounds of salt cod and about 1000 pounds of halibut.

The former Boston sch. Mary A. Whalen, recently sold to Newfoundland parties, has 301,650 pounds of salt cod from Newfoundland, which are consigned to Davis Brothers.

The gill netting fleet were obliged to put back to port yesterday, consequently no fish was landed by them. All got underway this morning and will probably get a chance for a set today.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

- Sch. Mary A. Whalen, Grand Bank, N. F., 301,650 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Yakima, Quero, 14,000 lbs. halibut, 8000 lbs. fresh fish, 5000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Carrie C., Georges, 14,000 lbs. salt cod, 1000 lbs. fresh halibut.
- Sch. Aloha, via Boston.
- Sch. Walter P. Goulart, shore
- Sch. Valentina, shore.

Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Flaviola, Boston.
- Sch. Margaret Dillon, haddocking.
- Sch. Genesta, haddocking.
- Sch. Yakima, haddocking.
- Sch. Clara G. Silva, haddocking.
- Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, haddocking.
- Sch. Emily Sears haddocking.
- Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddocking.
- Sch. Jeanette, haddocking.
- Sch. Mary P. Goulart, haddocking.
- Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.
- Sch. Rebecca, haddocking.
- Sch. Harriett, haddocking.
- Sch. Jorgina, haddocking.
- Sch. Walter P. Goulart, haddocking.
- Sch. Esperanto, haddocking.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

- Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.75 per cwt. for large, \$4.25 for medium and \$3 for snappers.
- Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.75, medium \$5, snappers \$3.
- Salt "drift" codfish, large \$5.25, medium \$4.75.
- Salt bank dory handline cod, \$5.25 per cwt. for large and \$4.75 for mediums.
- Eastern halibut, codfish, large, \$5.50, medium, \$4.75.
- Haddock, \$1.75.
- Pollock, \$1.75.
- Cusk, large, \$2.50, medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.50.
- Hake, \$1.87 1-2.
- Eastern shack cod, \$4.75 for large and \$4.25 for mediums.
- All codfish with napes picked bring 25c over the above prices.

Fresh Fish.

- Haddock, \$1.15 per cwt.
- Large cod, \$2.60 per cwt., medium, \$2.10 per cwt.
- Cusk, large, \$1.80, medium, \$1.20.
- Snapper cusk, 60c.
- Hake, \$1.45.
- Dressed pollock, 90c; round 80c.
- Bank halibut 12c per lb. for white and 10c per lb. for gray.
- Bait Prices.
- Frozen bluebacks, \$2.50 per cwt.
- Frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.
- Fresh herring, \$2.50 per bbl.
- Frozen squid, \$3.75 per cwt.

Feb. 6

Halibut Sale.

The halibut fare of sch. Yakima sold to the New England Fish Company this morning at 12 cents a pound for white and 10 cents a pound for gray.

Handline Cod Sale.

The Georges handline salt cod trip of sch. Carrie C. sold to George Perkins & Son.

Feb. 6.

A FISH THAT SHOCKS.

The Electric Ray Able to Easily Knock a Man Down.

A rare specimen of the finny tribe lately acquired by the Smithsonian Institution is the electric ray, capable of repelling its enemies in a manner peculiarly its own; which gives it the title of the "torpedo" fish, says Technical World.

The electric ray is of the skate variety, with a broad, flat, nearly oval head and body and a caudal appendage something like that possessed by the majority of well-known fishes. Its mouth is on the underside and it can only feel the way to it when feeding.

But the real curiosity about the electric ray is that it carries its own storage battery with it on all its wanderings, and that it has the power of recharging the thousands of little cells when they become exhausted, using its power over and over again.

There are really two batteries. They are located where one would naturally expect to find the breathing apparatus of the fish, to the right and left of the beady black eyes and beak. They are kidney-shaped, occupying perhaps one-third of the upper part of the body.

When at peace with itself and the rest of the world the "torpedo" fish swims around at leisure or rests in shallow water, burrowing in the sand at ease, but if attacked the battery is discharged and the enemy is glad to call it a drawn battle if he can swim away. It gets its prey by using its batteries to supply the necessary current to kill, but to do this it must first complete a connection with the object of its attack.

Men have speared these "torpedoes" in shallow waters and have caught them in nets, but on handling them they have been very glad to call it off and avoid further shock. Fishermen have been repeatedly knocked down by a contact with them. The species is common along the south Atlantic and gulf coast.

Feb. 7.

CLEARED COST IN ONE YEAR.

FINE RECORD OF SCH. GORDON M. HALLETT OF BURIN, N. F., HERE RECENTLY.

As an illustration of how the Newfoundland fleet of Grand Bank cod-fishing vessels is increasing, the following from the Coast-Guard tells a story which speaks for itself:

Capt. Thomas Hollett of Hollett Bros., Burin, N. F., arrived in Shelburne, N. S., on Saturday, says the Coast-Guard, accompanied by a crew of six to assist in the completion of the new vessel now building in the ship yards of Joseph McGill.

While the vessel will not be ready for some weeks, Capt. Hallett did not wish to take any chances with the weather by remaining in Burin until the completion of the work, as the firm wishes to get an early start for the fishing grounds. The new vessel will be fitted out for the first trip at Burin, and it is hoped to sail for that port early in February.

This new craft will be the third built for this firm by Mr. McGill. The first was the Bohemia, about eight years ago, and was the first of the fleet of five now owned by this enterprising young firm. The Bohemia is still in active commission, and is making a fine record.

The second was the Gordon M. Hollett, which sailed from Shelburne in December, 1910. The Gordon M. Hollett has the best record of any vessel in the Newfoundland fleet. When she sailed from Burin on her first trip the total cost was \$9642, and during the year of her commission she made the whole expense of building and fitting out. She recently cleared from Boston, after landing a load of salt fish at Gloucester for Burin with general cargo.

The firm, Hollett Bros. is one of the youngest and most enterprising firms in Newfoundland, and has an enviable record for probity and general business success. The firm are agents for the Gorton-Pew Company of Gloucester, and landed two million pounds of fish at Gloucester from their own vessels the past year.

Feb. 7.

ONE HALIBUTER IN HERE TODAY.

GILL NETTING FLEET DID BIG WORK OFF HERE YESTERDAY.

Sch. Waldo L. Stream, Capt. Frank Stream of the halibut fleet is here this morning from Quero, with 14,000 pounds of halibut, which went to the American Halibut Co.

Sch. Monitor, Capt. George Marr, from Portland, brought over a few hundred weight of salt cod.

The gill netters struck good fishing yesterday and some large trips were landed among the fleet. All the boats got underway again this morning and will probably get a set as the weather outside has moderated the past two days.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

- Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Eagle, gill netting, 1800 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Mindora, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 4500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Ibsen, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Rough Rider, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 4500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Hattie Eliza, gill netting, 700 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Alice, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Nomad, gill netting, 9000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 6500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Bethulia, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Venture, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Waldo L. Stream, Quero bank 14,000 lbs. fresh halibut.
- Sch. Priscilla Smith, New York.
- Sch. Monitor, via Portland, 400 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Theodore Roosevelt, Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Corona, halibuting.
- Sch. Mystery, halibuting.
- Sch. Frances V. Sylvia, haddocking.
- Sch. Evelyn M. Thompson, haddocking.
- Sch. Manomet, haddocking.
- Sch. Valentina, haddocking.
- Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, haddocking.
- Sch. Priscilla, haddocking.
- Sch. Athlete, Boston, in tow of tug Nellie.

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- Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.75, medium \$5, snappers \$3.
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- Cusk, large, \$1.80, medium, \$1.20.
- Snapper cusk, 60c.
- Hake, \$1.45.
- Dressed pollock, 90c; round 80c.
- Bank halibut 11c per lb. for white and 9 1-2c per lb. for gray.
- Bait Prices.
- Frozen bluebacks, \$2.50 per cwt.
- Frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.
- Fresh herring, \$2.50 per bbl.
- Frozen squid, \$3.75 per cwt.